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GUIDE

TO

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QUEBEC CITY

AND

LOCALITIES IN CONNECTION WITH IT.

By THOS. J. OLIVER.



PRINTED AT THE MONTREAL "WITNESS" ESTABLISHMENT.

1879.

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SEA BATHING.

CACOUNA.

"St. Lawrence Hall."

This "Hall," which is now undergoing extensive repairs and embellishments,

Will be Opened for Summer Business

EARLY IN JUNE.

☞ Applications for Rooms, addressed care of WILLIS RUSSELL, St. Louis Hotel, for the undersigned, will receive immediate attention.

JAMES CREIGHTON,

Proprietor.

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PREFACE.

THE present work is offered to the travelling public under the impression that it will be of some use to them in their loiterings around the quaint old city of Quebec, and in their visits to the surrounding country, and direct them, in their wanderings in search of the picturesque, to other places more remote. The object aimed at in its preparation has been to give concise information, so that the reader may, at a glance, become acquainted with the history and romance of the different localities, and that being impressed on his memory, his visit may not become altogether a thing of the past, but prove in after days a source of pleasant recollection. It is hardly necessary to state that much of the information has been taken from other works, among which may be mentioned those of Mr. Hawkins, Mr. LeMoine, Dr. Miles, Mr. Russell, the Abbé Ferland, Mr. De Gaspé, and "Relations des Jesuites."

The first part is a short historical sketch of the city; the city itself is then described; the surrounding country is next treated; after which are mentioned the places connected with Quebec by steamer and rail.

Quebec, August, 1878.

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INDEX.

	PAGE.
The Dufferin Improvements	7
History	9
Durham Terrace	15
Castle of St. Louis	17
Wolfe and Montcalm Monument	18
The Union Building	19
The English Cathedral	19
The Place d'Armes	19
La Maison du Chien d'Or	20
The Market Square	22
The Basilica	23
The Seminary and Chapel	24
The Laval University	25
The Battery	27
St. John's Gate	29
The Esplanade	29
Richard Montgomery	30
The Citadel	31
St. Louis Street	32
Ursuline Convent and Chapel	34
Hotel-Dieu Convent and Chapel	38
Churches	38, 39, 40, 41, 72, 73
Morrin College	39
Literary and Historical Society	40
Skating Rink	44
The Departmental Buildings	45
The Drill Shed	45
Marine Hospital	43
General Hospital	44
The Observatory	46
The New Gaol	49
The Environs	47
Montmorenci Falls	47

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Natural Steps - - - - -	49
L'Ange Gardien - - - - -	50
Château Richer - - - - -	50
St. Anne Village and Falls and Seven Falls of St. Fereol -	51
Island of Orleans - - - - -	52
Charlesbourg - - - - -	53
Château Bigot - - - - -	54
Lake Beauport - - - - -	56
Lorette - - - - -	57
Lake St. Charles - - - - -	59
Lake Calvaire - - - - -	60
The Grande Allée and St. Foy Road - - - - -	60
The Plains of Abraham - - - - -	60
Spencer Wood - - - - -	61
Point Levis - - - - -	65
Chaudière Falls - - - - -	65
Watering Places and Summer Retreats - - - - -	67
Rivière Ouelle - - - - -	67
Kamouraska - - - - -	67
Rivière du Loup - - - - -	67
Cacouna - - - - -	68
Metis - - - - -	68
Tadousac - - - - -	69
River Saguenay - - - - -	69
Murray Bay - - - - -	69
Les Eboulmens - - - - -	70
The River Jacques Cartier - - - - -	70
The Shawenegan Falls - - - - -	71
Quebec and Gosford Railway - - - - -	71
Levis and Kennebec Railway - - - - -	71
Public Departments - - - - -	74
The Banks - - - - -	74
The Courts - - - - -	75
Carters' Tariff - - - - -	78
Distance Table - - - - -	76
Foreign Consulates - - - - -	75

49
50
50
51
52
53
54
56
57
59
60
60
60
61
65
65
67
67
67
68
68
69
69
69
70
70
71
71
71
74
74
75
78
76
75

THE DUFFERIN IMPROVEMENTS.

THE present Governor-General, the Earl of Dufferin, and the Countess of Dufferin, have ever shown a preference for the City of Quebec by residing in it as much as possible, making their home in the old Citadel, over which for nearly one hundred and twenty years has floated the flag of England. In the Dufferin improvements, which are now being carried out, he has bequeathed to us a legacy which forever secures in the memory of the citizens of Quebec the highest esteem and admiration, and when he leaves us he will carry with him a consciousness of eclat and prestige never before borne by any of his predecessors. On his arrival amongst us vandalism had begun its work and was rapidly destroying the chief attractions of the city; through his energy and good offices that evil will shortly be remedied; the demolished gates will once more put on their old Norman look; towers, and turrets and battlements, of ancient French architecture will embellish St. Louis, St. John, Palace, Hope and Prescott gates, while Her Majesty will present a new gate to be called Kent Gate, and to be erected at the outlet opposite Dauphin street.

In furtherance also of his design, the Durham Terrace will be prolonged through the Governor's Garden, and by a gentle ascent as far as the King's Bastion, when it will form a magnificent

promenade, from which will be had a view unparalleled in the whole world.

And to still further carry out the views of Lord Dufferin, a roadway is to be constructed on the city walls, so that strangers and citizens may make the complete circuit and have command of every view of the surrounding country which can be had from the Ancient Capital.

The thanks of the inhabitants of Quebec cannot be too fervently expressed for the interest he has taken in its welfare and the restoration of its former Old World appearance, and the enhancement of its peculiar advantages of scenery and position.



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HISTORY.



IN 1534 Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, in France. The name is derived from "kanata," an Indian word signifying "a collection of huts." In 1535 Jacques Cartier made a second voyage, and made friends with Donnacona, the chief of Stadacona, where Quebec now stands. Stadacona is Algonquin, while Tiontirili is Huron, both meaning "the narrowing of the river." The St. Lawrence is less than a mile wide opposite the city. Jacques Cartier wintered in the River St. Charles, called by him St. Croix. His winter quarters were near the present residence of Mr. Park, Ringfield. In 1541 Jacques Cartier made a third voyage, and built a fort at Cap Rouge, and also visited Hochelaga, now Montreal. In 1608 Champlain arrived at Stadacona, and landing his followers, founded the city of Quebec. No satisfactory explanation can be given of the meaning of the word. This city has been besieged five different times. In 1629 Champlain was obliged to deliver up the city and himself and followers to Sir David Kerkt; but, by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, Canada was restored to France, and Champlain returned as the Governor of the

colony. In October, 1690, Sir William Phipps appeared before the city, and demanded its surrender, which the proud Count de Frontenac haughtily refused. After a harmless bombardment the English fleet retired. In 1711 another English fleet under Sir Hevenden Walker sailed for Quebec, but was almost wholly destroyed by a storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. For these last two deliverances the little church in the Lower Town was named Notre Dame des Victoires.

On the 26th June, 1759, Admiral Saunders anchored his fleet and transports, with General Wolfe and the English army on board, off the Island of Orleans, then called Isle de Bacchus. The troops landed on the Island on the following day, near the church of St. Laurent and marched up to the west end, from which they had a view of Quebec ; while the French army, under the Marquis de Montcalm, consisting of about 13,000 men, was encamped on the opposite shore of Beauport. General Monckton with four battalions occupied the heights of Levis, from which place he bombarded the city and laid it in ruins. General Wolfe then crossed to the mainland, to the east of the River Montmorenci, and on the 31st July attacked the French, and was defeated with the loss of 182 killed, 650 wounded and 15 missing. After some delay the English fleet sailed up past the city, and on the morning of the 14th September, Wolfe landed his troops at a place below Sillery, now called Wolfe's Cove, and scaled the heights, dislodging a French guard at

the top of the hill, and forming line of battle on the Plains of Abraham, opposite the city, much to the astonishment of Montcalm, who hastened from Beauport with his army by the bridge of boats across the mouth of the River St. Charles, and at ten o'clock both armies were engaged in conflict, which in a short time ended in the defeat of Montcalm, who was wounded and carried into the city. Wolfe died on the field, victorious, and the spot is now marked by a monument erected to his memory. Montcalm was buried in the Ursuline Convent. The French army retreated towards Beauport and afterwards to Cap Rouge, and on the 18th September, the city of Quebec was surrendered to the English, and General Murray was left there as governor, with a garrison force of 6,000 men. The fleet, with Wolfe's body on board, sailed for England in October.

On the 28th April, in the following year, the French army of about ten thousand men, under De Levis, appeared on the Plains of Abraham, and was met by the English under General Murray, whose force consisted of about three thousand men, sickness and death having thus greatly reduced their numbers. The English were obliged to retire behind the fortifications of the city, but on the 15th May, an English fleet, under Commodore Saunders, arrived with men and reinforcements, when the French army retreated and Canada became an English Colony.

In 1775 Quebec was again threatened. General Arnold, with a small army of Americans, arrived on the heights of Levis by the Chaudière

valley, and on the 14th November landed his forces at Wolfe's Cove, from which they occupied St. Foy and St. Roch. General Montgomery arrived on the 1st December, and took command. The garrison of Quebec, under Col. Maclean, consisted of about eighteen hundred men. The Governor, Guy Carleton, hastened down from Montreal to do his utmost to place the city in safety. Arnold occupied a house on the south side of the St. Charles river, to the east of Scott's bridge, while Montgomery established himself in Holland House, on the St. Foy road. The American troops were quartered in the suburbs of the city, and even in the Intendant's Palace, at the foot of Palace Hill, which was soon reduced to ruins by the fire from the city.

On the 31st December, Montgomery advanced with seven hundred men along Champlain street, and came upon a barrier at which was a guard. At the approach of the Americans a cannon was fired, with deadly effect, killing Montgomery, his two aides and others, and causing the immediate dispersion of the enemy. Arnold at the same time advanced from St. Roch along St. Charles street, expecting to meet Montgomery at the foot of Mountain Hill, and make a combined assault. Arnold occupied the houses on Sault-au-Matelot street, but was ejected from there by a volunteer officer, Mons. Dambourges. Arnold was wounded and taken to the General Hospital. The American loss in killed and wounded was about a hundred; four hundred and twenty-six rank and file surrendered, and were placed under guard in

the Seminary. The remainder continued to occupy St. Roch till the 6th May, when reinforcements arrived from England and the siege was raised. Montgomery's body was taken to a house on St. Louis street, now occupied by Messrs. Derby & Hanson, brass fitters, and afterwards buried at the foot of the Citadel Hill, from which it was subsequently taken and buried in New York.

In 1837, Quebec was in a state of excitement, caused by the rebellion of that year. The militia were called out and the city placed under military rule, but nothing of consequence occurred. One night, however, was heard a loud ringing of bells, and it was said that the rebels had risen and would sack the place. The cause of all this alarm was, nevertheless, very simple—the singeing of a pig in the Hotel Dieu Nunnery yard. In the following year, Messrs. Teller and Dodge, two American rebel sympathizers, who were imprisoned with three others in the Citadel, very cleverly effected their escape. Four of them let themselves down from the flagstaff bastion, and Teller and Dodge succeeded in passing through the city gates and afterwards reached the United States.

In 1832 and 1834, Quebec was visited by that dreadful scourge, Asiatic Cholera. In the latter year the Castle of St. Louis was destroyed by fire. On the 28th of May, 1845, the whole of St. Roch was also burnt down, and on the 28th June in the same year nearly the whole of the St. John and St. Louis suburbs suffered a similar fate. By these two fires over \$2,000,000 worth of property

was destroyed, towards covering which \$400,000 were subscribed in Canada, England and the United States, and \$500,000 were received from insurance.

In 1846, in the month of June, the Theatre, formerly the Riding School attached to the Castle of St. Louis, was destroyed by fire during a performance, when the building was crowded, and fifty-five persons lost their lives.

Quebec has often been the prey of extensive conflagrations. In 1853 the Parliament Houses were burnt down, when a large library and museum were lost. The sittings of the House were then transferred to the church of the Grey Sisters near Gallows Hill, which had not then been consecrated. It however fell a prey to the devouring element, and the sittings were afterwards held in the Music Hall in Louis street.

Since the year 1867, the date of Confederation, Quebec has been the seat of Government of the Province of Quebec and the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, whose beautiful place, Spencer Wood, is well worth a visit from the stranger. The present Parliamentary Buildings will be vacated as soon as the new edifices on the Grande Allée—structures, more worthy of the Ancient Capital of Canada—are ready for occupation.

THE CITY.

THE DURHAM TERRACE.

STANDING on the Durham Terrace, called after Lord Durham, a former Governor of Canada, or, as it is sometimes named, the Platform, the beholder is presented with a view which equals any in other parts of the world. The famed Bay of Naples has often been mentioned in comparison with it. Being at an elevation of over two hundred feet, a magnificent panorama stretches beneath one, which at the first *coup d'œil* is almost bewildering. The River St. Lawrence, bearing on its bosom hundreds of vessels of every description, from the tiny canoe, which from such a height appears but a speck, to the terraced palace river boat and the huge ocean steamship, flows majestically onward to the sea. Opposite in the distance, is the town of Levis, crowning cliffs as high as those of Quebec, and where may be seen the three immense forts erected by the English Government at a cost of £5,000,000 sterling, which render an attack from the south an impracticable if not an impossible attempt. Amid the groups of houses are distinguishable churches, convents and schools, while downwards is seen the spire of the Church of St. Joseph. Towards

the east is the Island of Orleans, once called the Isle de Bacchus, from the quantity of grapes then so luxurious of growth, but now no more. On either side, the St. Lawrence passes onward under the names of the North and the South Channels. On the north shore, forty miles in the distance, frowns Cap Tourment; while, as the eye follows upwards, along the shore are the villages of St. Anne, La bonne St. Anne, as lovingly called by the villagers, Chateau Richer, L'Ange Gardien and Beauport. Nearly opposite the end of the Island is the indentation where rush forever the Falls of Montmorenci over the precipice, and from which rises a pillar of fleecy mist. In the rear of all these tower range after range of the Laurentian Mountains, till their blue summits are lost in the azure of the sky. Beneath lies the Lower Town with its busy crowds. At the mouth of the St. Charles is the Custom House, and immediately below the Terrace is the Champlain Market Hall, an edifice the result of a political job, whereby a noble Parliament House was spoiled to give place to a useless Hall. Close by it is the Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires, built in 1615 by Champlain, called first Notre-Dame de la Victoire to record the defeat of Admiral William Phipps in that year, and its present name to commemorate the loss of the English Fleet under Sir Hevenden Walker in 1711. At the foot of the cliff runs Champlain street, through which on the 31st December, 1775, Richard Montgomery endeavored to lead an attack on the city, but met his death at a place close by, now marked by a wooden

sign with the inscription: "Here Montgomery fell." Beneath the steps leading from Champ-lain street to Mountain Hill, called Break-neck Stairs, was discovered a short time ago the tomb of Champlain. His house was in the vicinity of the Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires. Prescott Gate, called after General Prescott, and demolished in 1871, stood at the spot where the city walls are divided, close to the foot of the steps opposite the Parliament Buildings—a miserable, shambling construction, a disgrace to the Province. They occupy the site on which once stood the Bishop's Palace, and where the first cemetery was established, from which in late years have been taken bones and articles of Indian workmanship. In the Parliament Buildings little is to be seen, saving the Assembly and Council Chambers, and a good library of English and French works.

CASTLE OF ST. LOUIS.

Turning our eyes citywards, we find a large building now used as the Laval Normal School, heretofore forming part of the outbuildings of the Chateau St. Louis, which was erected by Champ-lain in 1620, where the Terrace now is, standing on the edge of the cliff. Here the French and English governors resided under their respective dominations, until its destruction by fire in 1834, at that time occupied by the Governor, Lord Aylmer. On the 31st Dec., 1775, on the occasion of the night attack by Montgomery and Arnold, the Governor, Sir Guy Carleton, was giving a

ball in the Castle, and the officers had to rush to the walls in their ball costume. The garden attached to the Castle, called the Castle Garden, commonly known as the Lower Governor's Garden, is now open to the public; in it is a masked battery of four guns and two carronades on the Crescent battery. On the slope towards the Place d'Armes, once stood the Riding School in connection with the Castle, and afterwards converted into a theatre, which was destroyed by fire in June 1846, during a performance, when forty-five persons were burnt to death.

WOLFE'S AND MONTCALM'S MONUMENT.

In the Upper Governor's Garden is the monument erected to Wolfe and Montcalm, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Earl of Dalhousie, the Governor-in-Chief, on the 15th May, 1827. The following are the inscriptions:

Mortem, virtus, communem,
Famam Historia,
Monumentum Posteritas
Dedit.

Hujusce
Monumenti in virorum illustrium,
WOLFE et MONTCALM.
Fundamentum P. C.
Georgius, Comes de Dalhousie :
In septentrionalis Americae partibus
Summam rerum administrans ;
Opus per multos annos prætermissum,
Quid duci egregio convenientius ?
Auctoritate promovens, exemplo stimulans
Munificentia fovens,
Die Novembris xv,
A. D. MDCCCXXVII,
Georgio IV, Britanniarum Rege.

In passing the gate of the Normal School, the stranger may notice a stone which has been incorporated into the wall, bearing the date 1647, and having a Maltese cross carved upon it.

THE UNION BUILDING.

To the north of the Place d'Armes is the Union Building, where in the year 1808, and for some time afterwards, the famous Club of Barons, comprising the principal men of the province and city, were wont to hold their annual dinners. It was afterwards used as an hotel, and is now let out into offices.

THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL.

To the west of the Place d'Armes is the English Cathedral, built on the ground where once stood the ancient church of the Recollets and their convent, which were destroyed by fire in 1796. The present building was consecrated in 1804; it is built in the Roman style of architecture, and its mural monuments are very fine. In the north-east corner of the Cathedral close once stood the venerable elm tree under which Jacques Cartier first assembled his followers on their arrival in the colony. It was blown down on 6th September, 1845.

THE PLACE D'ARMES.

The Ring, or Place d'Armes constituted in the time of the French the Grande Place, where

military parades were held and public meetings called, and was the fashionable promenade of the day.

To the south of the Cathedral are the Rectory and the Chapel of All Souls, in rear of which are the ruins of the Court House, destroyed by fire in 1873, and with it the records and law proceedings of a century.

LA MAISON DU CHIEN D'OR.

Passing to the north by Fort street, we come to the handsome Post Office, erected in 1873, on the site of the old building, which has a world of history connected with it. The famous Golden Dog, a puzzle to so many, occupies its old position above the door on Buade street, just opposite the Chien d'Or restaurant, as much resorted to in these days as was the inn kept by Miles Prentice in former times, when Montgomery and Admiral Nelson frequented it. Underneath the Golden Dog are the lines :

*Je suis un chien qui ronge l'os,
En le rongeant je prends mon repos,
Un temps viendra, qui n'est pas venu,
Que je mordray qui m'aura mordu.*

1736.

In demolishing the ancient structure, a corner stone was found, on which was cut a St Andrew's Cross between the letters P H, under the date 1735. On this was found a piece of lead bearing the following inscription :

*NICOLAS JAQUES,
dit Philiber
m'a pose le 26 Aout,
1735.*

The story in connection therewith is told as follows :—In this building lived a wealthy merchant of the name of Philibert, who had many causes of complaint against the Intendant, whose high position could not easily be assailed by the simple merchant without suffering severe retaliation ; he therefore satisfied his revenge by placing the Golden Dog, with the attendant lines, above his door. Among other things the Intendant had organized a vast trading monopoly, which received the name of La Friponne, whose transactions and dealings were most oppressive to the people, and in this he was resisted and sometimes circumvented by M. Philibert. It is also said that to annoy M. Philibert, the Intendant, the infamous Bigot, quartered troops upon the Chien d'Or. Be this as it may, a quarrel ensued between M. Philibert and Mons. de la Repentigny, in which the former was fatally wounded, and the latter fled to Nova Scotia, then Acadia, till he received his freedom from the King of France, Louis XIV., whereon he returned to Quebec. After the siege of 1759, he went to Pondicherry, where, meeting the son of his victim, he was killed by him in a duel.

A less tragic occurrence took place a few years later in the Chien d'Or. Miles Prentice, who had come out as a sergeant in the 78th Regiment, under Wolfe, opened an inn in the building, then known as the Masonic Hall, to which inn resorted all the fashionables of the day, among whom was, in 1782, Captain, afterwards Admiral Nelson, then commanding H. M. S. "Albemarle," of 26.

guns. Miles Prentice had a niece, Miss Simpson, daughter of Sandy Simpson, whose charms so captivated the embryo Admiral, that when his vessel had sailed from port, he clandestinely returned for the purpose of wedding "the maid of the inn," which purpose was defeated by Mr. Alexander Davidson, a Quebec merchant, who, with the assistance of the boat's crew, forcibly carried the amorous captain on board his vessel. This timely interference gained for England many a glorious naval victory, and lost for Lady Hamilton her good name. It was Mrs. Prentice who recognized the body of Richard Montgomery after the ineffectual attempt of Dec. 31st, 1775. A horrible suicide is another of the incidents of the Chien d'Or.

Passing along Buade street, we come to the building now occupied as a printing office by the Messrs. Brousseau, the scene of the thrilling events of 1690, recorded in the historical romance of Francois de Bienville, by Mr. Marmette.

THE MARKET SQUARE.

In the centre of the Square once stood the Market, a very Old World looking structure of many corners and angles. Across the Square to the west, are what is left of the ruins of the Jesuit Barracks, formerly the College of Jesuits, the foundations of which were laid in 1635. The building was destroyed by fire in 1640, and again rebuilt. It occupied the four sides of a square, and revelled in immense corridors and gloomy

passages, while impregnable vaults and cells abounded in the ground basement. They were taken possession of by the English as barracks, and continued to be used as such till the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, a short time after which they were razed to the ground by order of the Dominion Government, and the land will probably be parcelled out into building lots and sold. This is the end of one of the most noted of Quebec's ancient structures.

To the south of the Square is the restaurant of Mr. Grondin, which was the first inn in Quebec, kept in 1648 by one Jacques Boisdon, having the sign "Au Baril d'Or," with the added words, "J'en bois donc." Jacques Boisdon had the right by deed, signed by M. D'Ailleboust, Père Lalement, and the Sœurs Chavigny, Godfroi and Giffard, to serve his guests, provided it be not during mass, the sermon, catechism, or vespers.

To the north of the Square are the stores of Messrs. Fisher & Bloum, saddlers, and that of Mr. Seifert, jeweller; here, in 1810, resided General Brock, the hero of Queenstown Heights.

THE BASILICA.

The French Cathedral, raised to the rank of Basilica in 1876, was consecrated in 1666, by Monseigneur de Laval, who arrived from France in 1659, on the 6th June, under the title of Bishop of Petrea. He was the first Bishop of the colony, and on account of failing health was obliged to

retire from his arduous labors, and was succeeded by Monseigneur De St. Valier. The construction of the church in rear of the altar rails is a copy of St. Peter's at Rome. Among the valuable paintings may be mentioned the following:

The Conception, after Lebrun, by an Unknown Artist.
 St. Paul, by Carlo Maratti.
 Christ, Attended by Angels.
 The Flight of Mary and Joseph, a Copy, by T. Hamel.
 Christ, by Van Dyck.
 Nativity of Christ, Copy of Guido.
 Christ Submitting to the Soldiers, by Fleuret.
 Pentecost Hymn.
 The Holy Family, by Jacques Blanchard.
 The Annunciation, by Jean Ristort.
 St. Anne and the Tomb of the Saviour, by Plamondon.

The sacred vestments may be seen on application to the vergier. They are the finest in America. The building was greatly injured by the siege of 1759, and some valuable paintings utterly destroyed.

THE SEMINARY AND CHAPEL.

To the north is the Seminary Chapel, in which are the following valuable paintings:

Jesus and the Woman of Samaria	-	Lagrencé.
The Virgin Attended by Angels	-	Dieu.
The Crucifixion	- - -	Moint.
The Desert of Thebais	- - -	Guillot.
Terror of St. Jerome	- - -	Copy by A. Plamondon.
The Ascension	- - -	Ph. Champagne.
The Sepulchre	- - -	Hérin.
The Flight into Egypt	- - -	Vauclos.
Two Angels	- - -	Ch. Lebrun.
Ecstasy of St. Antoine de Padua	-	Jos. Raoul d'Avignon.
Pentecost	- - -	Ph. Champagne.
St. Pierre Delivered from Prison	-	Ch. de la Fosse.
Desert of Thebais	- - -	Guillot.
Baptism of the Saviour	- - -	Claude Guy Hallé.

St. Jerome Writing - - - J. B. Champagne.
Adoration of the Magi - (Signed) Bossieu.
St. John the Baptist.
St. Charles Borromée.

Passing through the gate, the visitor finds himself on the Seminary Square, on three sides of which are erected the Seminary, which was founded in 1663 by Monseigneur de Laval. The building was destroyed by fire on the 15th November, 1701, and was rebuilt and again destroyed on the 1st October, 1705, when it was again rebuilt, but almost entirely demolished during the siege of 1759. The College is divided into the Grand Seminary, a school of divinity having seven professors and about thirty-four students; and the Petit Seminary, for general education, has about five hundred and fifty pupils, instructed by over forty professors. Passing through the interminable corridors, the lower one of which is partly under ground and lighted by barred windows, one becomes bewildered and would easily lose himself in the endless turnings and descents. One may easily imagine himself in the dim periods of the Middle Ages, an illusion rendered more vivid by the sombre figures of robed priests pacing up and down the vast galleries.

THE LAVAL UNIVERSITY

is reached by a passage from the Seminary or by the front entrance. The boarding-house is separated from the principal building, as is also the School of Medicine. The structure was erect-

ed in 1857, founded by Monseigneur de Laval, and is under the protection of His Eminence Cardinal Alexandre Franchi. The visitor is His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, and the rector, Rev. T. E. Hamel. There are four chairs,—Theology, Law, Medicine and Art, there being thirty-four professors and nearly three hundred students. Seven Colleges and Seminaries are affiliated with the University. There are several large halls, containing the Museums of Geology, Natural History, Arts and Sciences. The Picture Gallery lately instituted is yearly receiving large additions, while the library is the largest in Canada, and rich in valuable MSS. relating to the early history of the country. From the promenade on the roof a magnificent view of the valley of the St. Charles and down the St. Lawrence can be had. This University is every day becoming more popular, not only with the French Canadians, but throughout the Dominion and the United States.

The remains of Monseigneur de Laval, which had been interred after his death, 6th May, 1708, in the Basilica, and afterwards exhumed and reinterred in the same place by Mgr. Pontbriand, were discovered during some excavations in the Basilica in 1877, and were reinterred with great ceremony and pomp on the 23rd May of the present year (1878,) a procession bearing the remains and visiting the four churches which it is said were visited by the first funeral cortege, the Seminary Chapel, the Ursuline Chapel, the Congregational Chapel, and the St. Patrick's

Church. (The Recollet Church being no longer in existence). On this occasion 100 guns were fired at intervals of one minute and a half, from the Jesuit Barracks yard, by the Volunteer Field Battery.

THE BATTERY.

Leaving the University by the eastern entrance, the visitor finds himself on the Battery, coming in rear of the Parliament Buildings. The following are the names of the different batteries, extending to Palace Gate: The Assembly Battery, 9 guns; the Grand Battery, 17 guns; the St. Charles Battery, 2 guns and 3 bombs; Half Moon Battery, 1 gun; Hope Gate Battery, 4 guns; Montcalm Battery, 4 guns; Nunnery Battery, No. 2, 4 guns and 2 howitzers; Nunnery Battery, No. 1, 2 guns and 2 howitzers. In addition to these there are, in the Lower Governor's Garden, Wolfe's Masked Battery of 4 guns and 1 Palliser cannon, and two minor batteries with 4 guns.

Hope Gate, like the others, has been demolished, and a promenade occupies the site of the former Block House. At a short distance to the west of this promenade is the one time residence of Montcalm, now converted into ordinary dwelling-houses.

Proceeding along by the Battery road, the view of the St. Charles valley and the Laurentides is enchanting, and the suburbs of St. Roch stretch by the banks of the meandering St.

Charles till they merge into green fields and happy-looking farms. The next gate is Palace Gate, demolished beyond recognition. Its guard is now no more, and the barracks which once stood on the opposite side of the street were one Christmas night destroyed by fire, the result of the freedom allowed to the men by the Colonel. The consumption of liquors generated carelessness, which ended in a mass of ruins on the following morning.

Outside the gate, at the foot of the hill, in rear of Boswell's Brewery, is all that remains of the Intendant's Palace, once the abode of luxury, the scene of revelry and debauchery, a building which outshone in splendor and magnificence the Castle of St. Louis, and whose lords considered themselves the equals, if not the superiors, of the Governors. Here the infamous Bigot concocted the nefarious plottings of the Friponne; here he squandered the thousands which he robbed from the Public Treasury, and pilfered from the down-trodden inhabitants of New France. His princely mansion now serves but as vaults for casks and puncheons of ale and porter.

In close proximity to the Artillery Barracks are the officers' quarters, delightfully situated in a shaded park, rejoicing in a shubbery, wild and luxurious, forming the *beau ideal* of cool retreats, amidst piles of brick and mortar. It is now in the possession of the Young Women's Christian Association.

ST. JOHN'S GATE.

This is the only gate left to Quebec, and that but a modern structure, which might as well have been left unbuilt. It has no advantage and a very great drawback, as the upper part is not impervious to water, which now continuously falls upon those passing under it. Opposite the gate, within the walls, is one of the old buildings, but it has outlived its story, and imagination has not unravelled it. It is occupied by Mr. Johnson, a baker.

THE ESPLANADE.

On D'Auteuil Hill, where a street has been cut through the city walls, is the Church of the Congregation. In this church was committed a daring robbery and sacrilege; the altar ornaments being stolen by a man named Chambers and his gang, who, at the time, over forty years ago, inaugurated a reign of terror by his astounding and many robberies. For this last crime, however, he and his gang were found guilty and transported. Opposite is the Esplanade, which runs as far as St. Louis street, and is guarded to the west by the city walls. From the summit one can trace the old French fortifications which defended the city in its early history; but these are fast disappearing; road-makers and house-builders are using up the material, and there is no one to say nay to the vandals. Before the withdrawal of the Imperial

troops, the Esplanade was strictly guarded; sentinels patrolled the ramparts, and no thoroughfare was allowed after gun fire. But it is now the resort of all the athletic clubs in the city; lacrosse, foot-ball, bass-ball, cricket, and other games are played there continually during the summer, and snowshoeing and tobogganing are the amusements of winter. The Band of B Battery, at times delights the promenaders with their evening concerts, and here also the occupants of the Citadel and the volunteers perform their evolutions. There are still some remnants of past glory. A few dismounted cannon may be found on the ramparts, while a dozen more lie side by side on the ground beneath these, and the sentinel poplars still keep their watch as of yore.

To the south of the Esplanade is the Executive Department, where His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor receives his visitors on New Year's Day, and where are held the meetings of the Council of the Province of Quebec. This building was formerly the residence of Chief-Justice Sewell. In rear of this is the armory of the volunteers.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

Close at hand, on the Grande Allée, is where once stood St. Louis Gate. Near the foot of the Citadel Hill, which winds up on the south side, is where Richard Montgomery was buried, after the attempt on 31st Dec., 1775, from which place, on 16th June, 1818, his body was taken to

New York, and interred in St. Paul's Church Cemetery.

THE CITADEL.

At the top of the Hill is the chain gate, by which access to the trenches is gained; and to the Citadel the visitor passes through Dalhousie Gate, called so after Lord Dalhousie, once a governor of the Colony. At this gate a guard is stationed, and visitors are here furnished with a guide to show them over the Citadel. Behind the walls are casemated barracks for the troops, and these are loopholed for musketry, so as to command the trenches, while on the summits are cannon commanding all approaches to the city and landward, while on the opposite side are batteries commanding the harbor. Two Armstrong guns are here mounted, as also a huge Palliser. Across the Citadel Square are the officers' quarters; stores for ammunition, stables and other buildings occupy the western portion of the Square. To the south, directly overlooking the river, is the Flagstaff Bastion, on which is mounted an Armstrong gun. This battery is over three hundred and fifty feet above low water, and the view from it is the grandest in the world, commanding the river up and down for many miles. To the west are the Plains of Abraham, where was fought the decisive battle of 13th September, 1759. Three Martello Towers are to be seen, constructed weak towards the city, so as easily to be destroyed in the event of capture, and strong

on the outer side, having cannon mounted. Immense military stores are constantly kept ready for use in the Citadel, and arms for twenty thousand are ready at a moment's notice. In the event of the capture of the city, it could easily be destroyed from the Citadel. The B Battery, consisting of about two hundred rank and file, are now quartered there, and seem but a handful in the immense fortress.

ST. LOUIS STREET.

Descending the Citadel Hill, we return to St. Louis street. At a short distance on the left hand side, is the City Hall, built on the site of the house once occupied by the chemist, M. Arnous, to which, as stated by some, Montcalm was carried from the Plains of Abraham after being wounded. The third house from the next corner on the same side, now occupied by Messrs. Derby & Hansen, brass-fitters, is the house to which General Montgomery's body was taken on that fatal 31st Dec., 1775. It was then occupied by a cooper named Gaubert, and from it the body was taken and buried, as above mentioned, at the foot of the Garrison Hill.

Further down the street, on the right hand side, is a large building, now occupied by Col. Forrest, which Intendant Bigot, with his wonted liberality with things not belonging to him, presented to his mistress, the beautiful Madame Paen, née Angelique Des Meloises, the wife of De Paen, Bigot's chief assistant in all his nefarious trans-

actions. After Bigot had returned to France stripped of his honors and of his illgotten wealth, and branded with the name of thief, Madame De Paen was not forgetful of her quondam lover, but out of the spoils she had managed to keep safe, allowed him a moderate competency. Mr. Kirby, in his historical romance, "The Golden Dog," has woven an exceedingly intricate and exciting plot out of the loves of these two personages. The residence of the fair and proud Angelique became, under English rule, quarters for officers not residing in the Citadel, and the buildings in rear were used as the Military Hospital. These buildings from an hospital have become Her Majesty's Courts of Law in this district, much to the disgust, inconvenience and general dissatisfaction of the gentlemen of the long robe.

In rear of these present Courts of Law is a hill called Mount Carmel, on which at one time stood a wind-mill, turned into a tower of defence by a heavy cannon mounted thereon for the protection of the Colony, against the inroads of the warlike Iroquois. The wind-mill has disappeared, but in the spring-time the lilac trees on its summit present a most delightful sight, while the delicious odor from them is some compensation to those who have to practice law in what was formerly an hospital.

Further down St. Louis street, on the same side, are two small houses irregularly located which cannot fail of attracting notice by their ancient style of architecture ; the immense thick-

ness of their walls, their small doors and windows, the lowness of their basement story, in fact their only story, their huge chimneys and their peaked roofs, mark them as of the old time. But, like the house near St. John's Gate, they have outlived their story, and these pages must be truthful and not manufacture one, although such might be easy; for their position must have had a romantic side to it, so near to the naughty De Paen, so close to the Ursuline Convent, and Mad. De la Peltrie's habitation, and lying secure beneath the protecting tower on Mount Carmel, beside the stream which history tells us flowed down from the Cape to the River St. Charles. The inmates of these two old cottages must have known something of the intrigues at court, of extravagant doings in high places, of hideous cruelty and outrage. A livery stable keeper, Mr. Driscoll, kills the romance by keeping horses and vehicle on hire.

THE URSULINE CONVENT.

Passing down the street opposite these old-fashioned structures, we come to the Ursuline Convent and Chapel, in which lie the remains of the brave Montcalm. Madame De la Peltrie, a pious French lady, founded the Convent in 1641, and as is usual with all buildings of that time, it was destroyed by fire in 1650. Being rebuilt, it was again destroyed by fire on 21st Oct., 1686.

On both these occasions, the Ursuline nuns were received by the Hospitalières Nuns of the Hotel Dieu. It was again rebuilt, the whole colony assisting in its construction, so loved and esteemed were Madame De la Peltrie and the Ursulines. The Convent has been greatly enlarged during the last few years. A garden is in the rear, in which about twenty years ago was a monarch ash tree.

The Chapel of St. Ursula is alongside the Convent, in which are the following valuable paintings:

Jesus Sitting down at Meat in Simon's House.
 Death of St. Jerome, - - - Ph. de Champagne.
 Bishop St. Nonus Admitting to Penance St. Pelgia,
 J. Prudhomme, 1737.
 The Wise and Foolish Virgins - - - From Florence.
 The Miraculous Draught of Fishes, - De Dieu, 1741.
 The Virgin, the Infant and St. Catherine.
 St. Theresa in ecstasy.
 Christ's adoration by the Shepherds.
 The Saviour exhibiting his Heart.
 The Saviour Preaching, - - - Champagne.
 The Portrait of the Saviour According to St. Luke.
 The Virgin and Infant.
 Redemption of Captives at Algiers, by the Reverend Father of
 Mercy, - - - Ristoul.
 France offering Religion to the Indians of Canada, an allegory
 by a Franciscan, 1700.
 St. Peter Concealing Himself to Witness the Sufferings of Christ,
 Spanish School.

A monument to the memory of Montcalm, erected Sept. 14th, 1859, deserves attention. A monument to the memory of Montcalm was also erected by Lord Aylmer, in 1831.

The following relics are in the Chapel and Convent: The body of St. Clements, from the

Catacombs of Rome, brought to the Ursulines in 1687. The skull of one of the companions of St. Ursula, 1675; the skull of St. Justus, 1662; a parcel of the Holy Cross, 1667; a parcel of the Crown of Thorns, brought from Paris in 1830.

Opposite the Chapel is the site of Madame De la Peltrie's house, whereon is a cut-stone house now erected.

Turning up Garden street, (and we may mention that it was through this street that Thellier and Dodge passed after their perilous descent from the Citadel,) towards Hope Gate, we find two more old-fashioned houses on the right hand corner, facing the St. Louis Hotel, one a hair-dresser's establishment, kept by Mr. Williams, and the other a saloon, called the Montcalm Cottage. They have undergone some modernizing touches, but are of the same style of architecture as the two above mentioned. In them it is said Montcalm established his headquarters, and here, probably, he discussed with his officers the action to be taken against the enemy, when they appeared on the Heights of Abraham, and decided upon meeting them on the open field, rather than remain entrenched behind the city walls—a decision which proved so fatal to victor and vanquished, and which gained for England the Dominion of Canada, and lost to the French King what he contemptuously designated “a few acres of snow.” On the opposite corner is the Masonic Hall, on the ground flat of which is Mr. Gustave Leve's office for the issue of tickets by all the rail-

roads and steamship lines in Canada and the United States, and even in Europe.

Opposite is the St. Louis Hotel, the best in the city as regards locality and everything else. To the right of the Hotel is the Music Hall, where operas, theatricals, concerts and lectures are held, — when there are any. To the east of the hotel is the building now used by the Department of Crown Lands, once the residence of the Duke of Kent, the father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. In 1791, he enlivened the *elite* of Quebec society by his dinners and *petits soupers*, which too often attained a doubtful celebrity. Afterwards the building was occupied by Judge Van Felson, a great friend of the Duke's, and a constant guest at his *petits soupers*.

When passing down Palace street, the visitor will notice a statue of General Wolfe in a niche in front of the house at the westerly corner of Palace and John streets. This statue, carved by the brothers Cholet for Mr. Hipps, a butcher, proprietor of the then house, was placed by him in the niche, in 1771. The Albion Hotel is on the right hand side of the street, and directly opposite it is an old-fashioned building with the distinguishing thick wall and cavernous vaults of the French era; in this house resided M. Brassard Duchesnaux, the bosom friend of the infamous Intendant Bigot.

THE HOTEL-DIEU.

On the opposite side of the street, at a short distance, is the entrance of the Hotel-Dieu Convent and Hospital, founded in 1639 by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, who brought out the Hospitalières Nuns and placed them in charge. Prior to the siege of 1759 it was destroyed by fire, and afterwards rebuilt. It consists of a convent and a hospital in which patients are treated gratis. At times, the house of these benevolent ladies is filled with unfortunate invalids, who receive unremitting care and attention from the Sisterhood. The bones of the martyr, the Rev. Father Gabriel Lalement, are deposited in the convent. The entrance to the chapel is on Charlevoix street. The following are among the paintings :

The Nativity,	- - - -	Stella.
The Virgin and Child,	- - - -	Noel Gypel.
Vision of St. Therese,	- - - -	Geul Manigeot.
St. Bruno in Meditation,	- - - -	Eustache LeSœur.
The Descent from the Cross,	- - - -	Copy by Plamondon.
The Twelve Apostles,	- - - -	Copy by Baillarge the elder.
The Monk in Prayer,	- - - -	De Zubaran.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Opposite the entrance to the Hotel-Dieu is the Congregational (Protestant) Church, a plain building seating about 600, erected in 1840.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

In the adjoining street (McMahon) is St. Patrick's Church, erected in 1832, now under the

ministration of the Redemptorist Fathers. It has lately been enlarged and greatly improved, artists having been engaged for the last year in beautifully frescoing the walls and ceilings. Attached to it is the Presbytery, and in rear of it is the St. Patrick's Catholic Literary Institute, founded in 1852.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

The Trinity Chapel (Episcopal) in St. Stanislaus street, was for some years used by the military, and was closed after the withdrawal of the troops. It has lately been opened as a Mission Chapel.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

At the top of the same hill is the Methodist Church, erected in 1850, in a flamboyant style of architecture. It seats about 1,600.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Close at hand is St. Andrew's Church, built in 1810 and enlarged in 1821. It accommodates 1,500 persons. A manse and schoolhouse are attached.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

In a building which was formerly the district gaol, erected in 1814, at a cost of \$60,000, is the Morrin College, which was founded by the

magnificent endowment of the late Dr. Morrin of Quebec in 1860, incorporated by Provincial Act of Parliament in 1861, and opened in November, 1862. Its faculties of Arts and Law are affiliated to McGill University of Montreal. Its faculty of Divinity is in connection with the Church of Scotland. The late Mr. Justice Aylwin presented it with his magnificent Law Library.

THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society, which was founded by Lord Dalhousie in 1824, has its rooms in Morrin College. It has a large Library and an extensive Museum, and is now in a flourishing condition.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Quebec High School is a handsome building, situate in St. Denis street, at the foot of the glacis stretching downwards from the Citadel. It was established in 1845, and many of the leading men of the city have received their education within its walls.

CHALMERS CHURCH,

in St. Ursule street, built after the Gothic style, was erected in 1852. It seats about 900 persons. This church was the scene of the Gavazzi riot, which took place in 1859, and was the cause of much imbitterment between the Roman Catholics and Protestants of the city.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

is a small building in McMahon street, opposite the entrance to the Artillery Park, and was erected in 1854.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH

is a pretty little church situate in St. John street, and was erected in 1876.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHAPEL (EPISCOPAL)

is also situate in St. John street, erected on the English burial ground, which has long since been closed. St. Matthew's is built after the Gothic style, and is tastefully ornamented in its interior. During the last few years it has been considerably enlarged. There is another Episcopal chapel, St. Peter's, in St. Valier street, St. Roch, and the Mariners' Chapel on Champlain street.

CHURCH AND CONVENT OF THE GREY SISTERS.

This church is situate in St. Olivier street, but it is so hemmed in by the other buildings of the Sisterhood that it is hardly discernible, and, moreover, it is without a steeple since its last destruction by fire. On the occasion of the burning of the Parliament Buildings, the sittings of the Chambers were held in this church, or were about to be held, when it, too, fell a prey to the flames, and Parliament was removed to the

Music Hall. Grave suspicions were entertained at the time as to the cause of these two conflagrations. Hundreds of children are educated in the School.

JEFFREY HALE HOSPITAL

is situate opposite the Convent of the Grey Sisters, and was founded by the late Jeffrey Hale, Esq., who passed his life in doing good. It is under the direction of a Board of Governors.

THE BROTHERS' SCHOOL

is also situate on Gallows' Hill, and has a very large attendance at a nominal rate of charges.

LE BON PASTEUR AND OTHER RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Church and Hospital of Le Bon Pasteur is situate on Lachevrotière street. It is a refuge for lost women and a school of reform.

St. John's Church is a large edifice on St. John street, being the Parish Church of the suburbs of that name.

In St. Rochs there are two Catholic churches, the Parish Church and the Church of the Congregation, under the ministration of the Jesuits, both situate in St. Joseph street, in which also are several schools for the instruction of girls.

In St. Sauveur there are the Parish Church and large schools.

The Hospital of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is situate near the River St. Charles, in St. Sauveur.

The Bellevue Convent is situate at St. Foy, and the Convent of Jesus Marie at Sillery.

The Finlay Asylum, of Gothic architecture, is situate on St. Foy road, just outside the toll-gate, and is a home for aged and infirm Protestants.

On the Grand Allée, near the toll-gate, are three benevolent institutions—the Ladies' Protestant Home of the Church of England, Female Orphan Asylum, and St. Bridget's Asylum, near which last is the St. Patrick's Cemetery.

Another Roman Catholic church, Notre Dame de la Grace, was opened at Cap Blanc last year, for the use of the French-Canadians in that part.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

This magnificent building is situate on the banks of the St. Charles, in the northern part of St. Rochs suburbs. It is built after the Ionic style of architecture, and is said to be copied from the temple of the Muses on the River Ilissus, near Athens. Its site is on the place called La Vacherie, on the opposite side of the river to which Jacques Cartier met Donnacona in 1535. The foundation stone was laid in 1832 by Lord Aylmer, then Governor of Lower Canada, and the

building was completed in 1834, at a cost of nearly \$100,000. It has accommodation for over six hundred patients.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The General Hospital is one of the finest institutions of the kind in Canada, or the States. It is situated on the south bank of the St. Charles, not far from the Marine Hospital. The buildings are extensive, and with the gardens cover a large area. It was founded by Monseigneur De St. Valier, second Bishop of Quebec, as an asylum for incurable diseases. In 1692 it was placed under the charge of the Hospitalières Nuns, who in 1701 constituted a separate body from their sisters of the Hotel-Dieu.

Near the General Hospital is a wind-mill of a most old-fashioned order. It was used as a fort for the Convent.

THE SKATING RINK.

Just outside the city wall, on the Grand Allée, is the Quebec Skating Rink, supposed to be the finest on the Continent. It was finished in 1877, and opened in the winter of that year by Lieut.-Governor Letellier de St. Just, on the occasion of a grand fancy dress ball, several of which are given during the season. The B Battery plays there in the afternoon of certain days of every week in the winter season.

THE DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

The erection of the Departmental Buildings is being rapidly proceeded with, and the visitor in a year or two hence will be enabled to look upon a magnificent edifice, somewhat more suitable than the present wretched barnlike buildings on Mountain Hill. The Departments will occupy the north, west and south sides of the square, while the east will be set apart for the Chambers, the contracts for which are not yet given out.

THE DRILL SHED.

This is by no means a magnificent building, erected on the south side of the Grand Allée, not far from the Departmental Buildings, but it suffices for the object for which it was built, and has answered many other purposes. Besides being a drill shed, it was, after the destruction of the Montcalm Ward by fire, used as a refuge for the houseless, where they were fed for many weeks at the expense of the public and the charitably disposed.

During the Provincial Exhibition of 1877 it was used for the reception of machinery and scientific models. Horticultural, poultry and dog shows have also been held there, and even a prayer meeting has sanctified the locality.

QUEBEC GAOL.

On the Plains of Abraham is the massive building, the Quebec Gaol, built some few years ago to replace that now occupied by the Morrin College and Literary and Historical Society.

THE OBSERVATORY.

At a short distance further out on the Plains of Abraham is the Quebec Observatory, under the supervision of Commander Ashe, R.N.



THE ENVIRONS.

IT can be said of Quebec that the environs are not surpassed or even equalled in romantic beauty or picturesque wildness. One may take any standpoint in the city, and before him is a glorious panorama ; and at the end of nearly every street one may see a delightful vignette.

MONTMORENCI.

Leaving the City and crossing the River St. Charles by Dorchester Bridge, the visitor will drive along the Beauport road and within two miles will reach the Beauport Asylum, founded in 1845 by Drs. Morrin, Douglas and Fremont, with the promise of the support of Lord Metcalfe and his government. Since that time, the establishment has been vastly increased and improved ; there being the principal building, having two wings, another building separate from the main, and a sort of villa structure for convalescent patients. There are now over 900 inmates within its walls. After passing the Asylum the village of Beauport may be said to commence, and its

housse and cottages line the road for five miles, ending only at the river Montmorenci. On the site of the village, or rather between it and the beach, was fought the battle of the 31st July, 1759, between the English and French, in which the latter were victorious and the former lost 182 killed and 665 wounded and missing. The headquarters of Montcalm can be seen to the right after passing over the Beauport stream. After the taking of Quebec, the English avenged themselves by sacking and firing not only the village of Beauport, but also those of L'Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, St. Anne and Baie St. Paul and destroying all the crops found in them.

The Falls of Montmorenci may be seen either from above or below. To view them from below the visitor must descend what is called the zig-zag hill, which passes through Mr. Hall's property, and in doing so the visitor is reminded that the residence was once occupied by the Duke of Kent, the father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. On reaching the foot of the hill we can pass along the beach, till we arrive, as it were, almost underneath the avalanche of waters, while the spray therefrom descends in a sort of drizzling shower, and through which, if the sun be shining, the brightly-hued rainbow can be seen bathing its colors in the frenzied cataract. The body of water, which from the height of 250 feet leaps its precipice, passes, it is said, through a subterraneous passage, and rises in a tumultuous manner near the end of the Island of Orleans and gaining the name of

Le Taureau, by boatmen considered a dangerous spot. The view above the Fall is taken from the opposite side, the visitor passing over the Montmorenci Bridge, then through a field opposite the Hotel, and for which a charge is made, and down a stairway to a platform, which directly overlooks the Falls. The mad turbulence of the water and the deafening roar, which ever seems to increase, is almost bewildering, and the dizzy height at which one is placed causes a certain amount of uneasiness and sense of danger. There is wildness all round the high cliffs with overhanging trees and bushes and the violence of the rapids rivet the imagination with resistless fascination. On both sides of the river are the remnants of two towers, between which was once, suspended a bridge, but which fell, carrying with it an unfortunate countryman, his wife, child, horse and vehicle, whose remains were never afterwards discovered.

THE NATURAL STEPS.

A by-road through the fields leads the visitor to the Natural Steps, which by some are considered the grandest feature of the scene. Nothing more wild and weird can be imagined than this mad river with perpendicular precipices on each side, clothed with tufts of shrubbery, and whose summits are fringed with overhanging pine, watching down as it were on the threatening waters, now leaping over huge rocks and forming furious cascades, anon seething, moody, silent pools

whose blackness makes night look pale. Here the waters eddy round in ever-quickenings circles, raising in their wrath bubbles and frothy atoms to the surface, and suddenly leap onwards beneath the overhanging cliffs. Where the visitor stands shady nooks hidden in ferns and wild plants invite to rest, while the peculiar formation of the rocks serve as tables for pic-nic collations. In the summer these Natural Steps are the resort of pleasure parties, and the followers of Izaak Walton can tempt from the angry torrent the most delicious of speckled trout.

Near by is what is called the Fairy River, which mysteriously disappears beneath the earth and again as mysteriously re-appears. It is also called l'Eau Tenue.

L'ANGE GARDIEN.

The village of L'Ange Gardien is about four miles beyond Montmorenci, and as above stated was destroyed by Wolfe's soldiery. There are some good fishing streams at a short distance, and in the fall some snipe and partridge shooting.

CHATEAU RICHER.

This village is about five miles further down. In the fruit season the orchards of L'Ange Gardien are so fruitful that along the road the green color of the trees are hidden by the purple of the plum and the roseate of the apple.

At about four miles distance to the south of Chateau Richer, are the beautiful Falls called Sault à la Puce, which are not only enchanting in their scenery but abound in trout. The Chateau Richer beach is famous as a snipe ground, and in September and October numberless sportsmen congregate here to slaughter these birds.

ST. ANNE.

This is a village of great repute, called sometime St. Anne du Nord, but always La Bonne St. Anne, to whom is consecrated the parish church, in which are evidences of her power to cure the halt, the lame, the blind, in the shape of piles of discarded crutches once the property of those who came here having faith in La Bonne St. Anne, and departed blessing her and leaving their crutches as mementoes. Her festival day is the 26th July, and yearly about 20,000 persons pay her honor at her shrine in the village church. St. Anne is the mother of the Virgin, and a bone of her hand is the relic which works all the miracles in that happy village, which has been created by the Pope into a shrine of the first order, to which pilgrims flock in crowds from all parts of the continent. A picture of her, by the famous artist LeBrun, is over the altar.

By a road leading from Baccon's Hotel, which is on the north side of the bridge, at a distance of about four miles, are the Falls of St. Anne, which

consist of seven cascades, over which the water rushes through a confined passage, across which one with a steady nerve can venture a leap, which if he succeed not in doing even St. Anne could not save from certain death.

The scenery in the vicinity of the Falls is wild and desolate in the extreme. The river St. Anne abounds in trout and salmon.

ISLAND OF ORLEANS.

The Island of Orléans, or the Isle de Bacchus, as it was called at first, or Minego by the Indians, or Isle des Sorcières by the credulous, is reached by ferry from Quebec, and is a favorite summer retreat of Québeckers. Its history is replete with stirring events. Wolfe took possession of it in 1759, and his troops ransacked it from end to end. The villages of St. Pierre, St. Famille, St. Jean, St. Laurent, St. François and St. Féréol are all flourishing, and their churches date from the old times, or the present ones have replaced the old. A steamer calls at these villages for the convenience of strangers.

The views of Quebec and the Falls, in fact of all the surroundings, are very fine, while the delightful walks and drives through the Island woods and along the beach are a constant source of pleasure. Bathing is also much indulged in, and although neither trout nor salmon are to be caught, there is a great deal of fishing, and bass, white fish and smelt are taken in myriads.

Those who find the air of the Lower St. Lawrence too bracing resort to the Island for a milder atmosphere, and many fine villas and cottages evidence the preference it enjoys with the public.

CHARLESBOURG.

Leaving Dorchester Bridge by the left, the first place of interest is Ringfield, the residence of Mr. Park, not far from which Jacques Cartier wintered with his three vessels, "La Grande Hermine," "La Petite Hermine," and "L'Emérillon," from 15th September, 1535, until 6th May, 1536, and which place he named St. Croix, having erected in the vicinity a high cross as a sign of possession by the King of France, a painting of which is to be seen in the picture gallery of the Laval University. A few years ago some remains of Jacques Cartier's vessels were found, and at the present day are easily discernible the mounds and earthworks thrown up by the little army of brave adventurers.

At the distance of four miles, on the same road, is the beautiful village of Charlesbourg, in whose centre is the parish church. In this Canadian village are real old country lanes lined with hedges, behind which are English-looking cottages; and one instinctively seeks for primroses, forget me nots and anemones.

At the time of the siege, Charlesbourg was the refuge of the priests and non-combatants of

the city of Quebec, and hither flocked the inhabitants of the Island of Orleans and the different villages of the North Shore, whose houses had been pillaged, and whose substance had been destroyed.

A convent erected by Mr. Muir, the Clerk of the House of Assembly, is near Charlesbourg, where instruction is given to young children.

CHATEAU BIGOT.

To the east of Charlesbourg, at a distance of about four miles, is the Chateau Bigot, or Beaumanoir, as it is sometimes called, or as again called The Hermitage; the romantic history of which is somewhat as follows:—

At the foot of La Montagne des Ormes are the ruins of Chateau Bigot, ruins which can now but faintly give an idea of what the original building was, of its grandeur, of its extent, of its secret passages, or its form. Two gables, or rather the remnants of them, are visible, and from the fact of there being a sort of clearance now partly overgrown, we may presume that there was a garden. History has given some few indistinct data, and imagination has done the rest in this story of secret sin.

The Intendant Bigot, whose profligacy and extravagance were unlimited, and whose means were equal to their requirements, constructed this chateau in the wilds of the mountains, and hither, with companions as graceless

as himself, he was wont to adjourn to indulge in every excess of dissipation. The Intendant was a man fond of field sports, and the chateau was the headquarters of his hunting expeditions. It is said that on one of these he lost his way, and met a young Algonquin squaw of singular beauty, who led him from the forest to the chateau, but its strong doors were closed against her egress, and she remained within its walls either a prisoner to love or to fate. But the Intendant was a man of mark in the colony, a man to satisfy the longings of any ambitious girl who might wish for power, and such a one there was in the city of Quebec, who was determined to have the Intendant as her lord, that she, as his wife, might rule in New France, and punish those who had slighted her. Such a one, it is said by Mr. Kirby, in his historical romance, "The Golden Dog," was Angelique Des Meloises; and she had heard of the Indian maid at Beaumanoir. Murder is a trifle to such natures as hers, wholly absorbed by ambition; and one night a piercing cry was heard echoing through the halls and corridors of Beaumanoir, and Caroline, the unhappy Algonquin, was found stabbed to the heart, and dead. Not long since was to be seen her gravestone in a vault of Beaumanoir, with but the letter C engraved thereon. It is said that the unhappy Caroline was not of full Indian race, but that her father, by marriage, was an officer of high rank in the army of France. Such is the story, not the first nor the last, which has

been replete with guilt and caused much sorrow.

Mr. Amédés Papineau and Mr. Marmette, in their romance "L'Intendant Bigot," have given sketches of the tale.

Ascending the hill in rear of the ruins of the Chateau, the visitor will be recompensed by a magnificent view. To the west is the valley of the St. Charles, to the south the city of Quebec and Point Levis, and to the east the Island of Orleans, the villages of Beauport, L'Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, St. Anne, and the River St. Lawrence, for the distance of nearly one hundred miles, a panorama of incomparable beauty.

LAKE BEAUPORT.

Continuing along the Charlesbourg highway, after leaving the village, for about four miles, we turn into a less macadamized but much more delightful road. The sweet smell of the woods is a welcome, the song of birds hastens you on, and the wild, uncultured country charms you, till you feel in an ecstasy with the whole scene; when suddenly you arrive at an opening in the forest, and a fairy lake, surrounded by high mountains, appears before you, and ere your wonder has had perfect consciousness, you are driven up to the Lake Beauport Hotel, a country house with a verandah in front and gardens of flowers and kitchen vegetables in rear, where fishing-rods lean lazily against the gable, and

baskets of speckled trout, wrapped carefully in cooling leaves, are placed in shady nooks, and trim country lasses come to relieve you of wraps and impedimenta; and the glorious lake shines before you like a silver shield, and you imagine that fairy boats are gliding on its bosom; but they are simply happy people like yourself, who have come out to see this *sans-souci* in the wood, this *nepenthe* among the mountains, this *dolce far niente* on the bosom of a lake where the flies never bite, the fish ever rise, and little black-eyed *gamins* paddle you around in canoes just for a song. Go out with your rod, look at the towering mountains, and the woodland nooks and shady little coves, where trout jump about like sprites, and come back with a basketful, and have your dinner at the cottage hotel, with wild strawberries and cream, and then return to town and say what you think of Lake Beauport.

LORETTE.

The Indian village of Lorette is nine miles from town, and can be reached by the Charlesbourg road, turning off to the left at the village of Charlesbourg, or by the Little River road, which divides at Scott's Bridge, one branch going by the north and the other by the south side of the River St. Charles, or *Cabir Coubat* of the olden times, both rejoining at the distance of about three miles. On the south branch is the French Catholic Cemetery, and beyond it the St. Charles race course.

Lorette is situated on a hill, over which passes the River St. Charles, forming in the centre of the village the charmingly beautiful Falls of Lorette. A walk has been constructed by Mr. St. Amand, the proprietor of the American House, through the most striking parts of the vicinity, so that all the beauties of these falls can be admired. It has more the character of a cascade, and there are delightful pieces of scenery from above and below, and the river itself is a wild torrent, in which at one time salmon were taken. In the eastern part of the village reside the remnants of the once powerful Huron tribe, now either coalesced with the French or rapidly disappearing. A walk through this village brings the young savages out by scores, the youthful chiefs desiring to shoot for coppers, and the forest maidens offering tobacco pouches, knife sheaths and all sorts of Indian work, some of which are very beautiful, and if bargained for properly can be had at a cheap rate, for they always ask their prices, but take their value.

On a Sunday it would be difficult to tell a squaw from a French-Canadian, were it not for the dark eyes, olive complexion and straight hair. The Minnehahas of to-day love their silks and satins and last fashions as well as any demoiselle from the city. Their houses are constructed in modern style and furnished neatly, but there can generally be detected a smell of either caribou or moose skin, and Indian work is sure to be prominent.

To the north of the village, passing through

the Indian portion, you proceed to what is called the Aqueduct. It is the reservoir from which the City of Quebec is supplied with water. Take a canoe and paddle up this fairy river, for it is full of lovely spots where water sprites and naiads would delight to dwell. Under arches of drooping boughs you glide, and smothered with the delicious aroma of pine and fir tree, and your ears ringing with the songs of birds, you press ever forward to see if there is no end to the enchantment, and, if a lover of the rod, whip up the stream and hook the golden trout from the surface. Near by is Castorville, once a dam of beavers, the seat of the Hon. Mr. Panet, a veritable paradise in the primeval forest, the perfect ideal of a picnic ground, where in the heat of summer, under the shade of giant trees, we may "recline like gods together, forgetful of mankind." A paddle up the stream will bring you to Lake St. Charles.

LAKE ST. CHARLES

is another favorite resort of the citizens of Quebec, and is situated about twelve miles distant, and where the hotel, a habitant's house, is kept by Mr. Verret, and boats can be had for a row on the Lake, which is about six miles long. It has not the beauty of Lake Beauport. Its shores are not so bold, but there is a quiet, pleasant feeling in paddling about Lake St. Charles. It has a more contented, more home-like look

than the exciting charms of the other. The one is quiet, placid, blonde, full of affection ; the other is an impetuous brunette, burning with passion and desire.

LAKE CALVAIRE,

or Lake St. Augustin, is about twelve miles from Quebec, to the north of Cap Rouge. On one side of it stretch to the water's edge cultivated fields and pastures with idling cattle ; on the other the wild bush. The Lake is not renowned for its fishing, as no trout are to be caught in it, and it has an unenviable reputation among bathers, whom it invariably attacks with cramps and if possible drags to a watery grave. It is simply a beautiful sheet of water. In the fall there are snipe, woodcock and partridge to be bagged in the vicinity, and this is enough to atone for its other deficiencies. St. Augustin church is near by and is worth a visit.

THE GRANDE ALLÉE AND ST. FOY ROADS AND PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

There is no more beautiful or interesting drive than that out by the Grande Allée and in by the St. Foy road. On leaving where the St. Louis Gate once stood, the visitor will notice these buildings, already mentioned—the Quebec Skating Rink, the Departmental Buildings, the Drill

Shed, the Martello Towers, the Church of England Female Orphan Asylum, Ladies' Protestant Home, Quebec Observatory and the St. Bridget's Asylum, and on passing the latter place the visitor will be upon the ground whereon the centre of the French line of battle stood, the left wing extending towards the St. Lawrence and the right to the St. Charles valley, down to which they retreated after the defeat. After passing the Toll Gate for about a hundred yards, the visitor will be upon the ground occupied by the English centre, the left wing extending towards the St. Charles and the right towards the St. Lawrence. A monument is erected to the memory of Wolfe on the spot where he fell, a handsome pillar of granite, surmounted by a helmet and shield, and bearing the following inscription :

"This pillar was erected by the British army in Canada, A.D., 1849, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin d'Urban being commander of the forces, to replace that erected by Governor-General Lord Aylmer, in 1832, which was broken and defaced and is deposited beneath."

The whole is surrounded by a neat iron railing.

SPENCER WOOD.

At the turn of the road is Spencer Wood, the residence formerly of the Governor-General of Canada, and now that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. It is a beautiful structure, and its paintings, statuary, vineries,

greenhouses, gardens and shaded lawns are unequalled in the Province. The grounds are eighty acres in extent, and reach the summit of the precipice overlooking Wolfe's Cove, through which runs the little stream St. Denis, by whose ravine Wolfe reached the heights. At different times resided here the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur.

MOUNT HERMON.

Beyond Spencer Wood is the Irish Catholic Cemetery, lately purchased for that purpose from the Messrs. Gibb. It is a splendid property of about 80 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, and beautified by avenues, glades and vales, shady nooks and perfumed woods, a fit home for those who take the last quiet sleep of death. Still further on is the Mount Hermon Cemetery, the Protestant burial ground. This has been established many years, and in it are very fine monuments of exquisite workmanship by Quebec artists, and some from the United States, and even England. On one spot there are the graves of over two hundred immigrants who perished by the burning of the steamer "Montreal." They had but arrived from the old country, and on the threshold of the new met with the most frightful of deaths.

The village opposite these cemeteries is Bergerville.

The Church of St. Columba and the Convent of Jesus Marie stand on the heights above Sillery,

and on the beach below is erected a small chapel.

A short time ago the remains of the Jesuit priest Emmanuel Masse were found in the cave beneath Sillery, and a monument to his memory was erected. It is twenty feet high, and has four marble tablets with inscriptions. On this spot Emmanuel Masse was buried in 1646, and a church was erected there by the Commander of Sillery in 1677.

All along the Grande Allée, the view of the St. Lawrence, the heights of Levis and the Laurentian Range, is captivating, and turns in the road exhibit most beautiful vistas.

Descending by the road leading to the St. Foy church, the extended view of the St. Charles valley strikes one with delight. (The visitor may continue the drive, if he so please, to Cap Rouge and turn then into the St. Foy road.) Forty miles to the east and continuing till it end at Cap Tourmente, forty miles to the west, the ranges of mountains form a magnificent back-ground to a variegated panorama of villages, churches, farm-houses, forest, river, stream, hill and cultivated plain, which never tire the eye. The valley of the St. Charles is the richest in the Province, and the visitor may judge for himself. In the end of summer, acres of yellow fields stretch before the eye, and pastures teem with cattle. The river St. Charles is seen winding its intricate course through forest and field, losing itself finally in the Great St. Lawrence, and towards its mouth

the populous suburbs of St. Roch are alive with their industries and manufactures.

To the north of St. Foy road is the Belmont Catholic Cemetery, and near by is the Belmont Inebriate Asylum, kept by Mr. Wakeham. The building was once occupied by General Montgomery, as was also Holland House, near the city, the property of Judge Okill Stuart. At about two miles distance from the city is the monument erected by the St. Jean Baptiste Society to the brave who fell at the battle of the Plains in 1760. The monument is of iron on a stone base, and surmounted by a statue of Bellona, the gift of Prince Napoleon. Four bronze cannons are placed at each corner of the pedestal. The monument bears the following inscription :

Aux braves de 1760, Érigé par la Société St. Jean-Baptiste de Québec, 1860.

On the right side are the arms of England and the name of Murray, then Governor of Quebec. On the left side is the name of Levis, who commanded the French, and the arms of old France. On the opposite side is a bas relief of Dumont's Mill and the arms of Canada. This monument was inaugurated with great ceremony on the 19th of October, 1862, by Lord Monck, then Governor-General of Canada, and an eloquent discourse was given on the occasion by the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.

POINT LEVIS.

A visit to Levis is interesting. There are the three forts, built at an expense to the English Government of \$15,000,000, and which have lately been improved at an enormous expense, by heavy waterproof roofs being built over the casemated barracks. At present there are no cannon placed, but at any moment these can be furnished from the Citadel at Quebec. In 1759 the batteries at the summit of the cliff bombarded the city, and almost demolished the Lower Town, and the principal buildings of the city were in great part destroyed.

In the lower portion of the town is the Market Hall, a branch of the Merchants' Bank, the Lauzon Hotel, Hayes' Hotel, and towards the west, what is called South Quebec, is the station of the Grand Trunk Railway, near which is the Victoria Hotel.

THE CHAUDIÈRE FALLS.

At a short distance from South Quebec are the Chaudière Falls, which may be reached either by train or by cab. These Falls are somewhat similar to those of Lorette, on a larger scale, the depth being about one hundred and thirty feet. The visitor may at the same time chance to witness the venturesome experiments of raftsmen on the saw-logs, which are tumbled over the Falls, and which collect in groups above the rapids in a

locked state, when it is imperative on the men to loose them from the difficulty. Many a mishap has occurred in these endeavors, and it is often the value of a raftsmen's life to break a jam on the Chaudière River.

Down the valley of this river swarmed the hardy volunteers under Arnold, but many had to succumb before they arrived at the mouth of the Chaudière, and many more had to regret that they ventured into such an undertaking.

The Church of New Liverpool is famed for its frescoes and paintings, and in the scenery of Etchemin the visitor can find much that never before gratified his eye.

The romance of history is hovering around the whole of this neighborhood.

Watering Places and Summer Retreats.

RIVIERE OUELLE

is ninety-two miles from Quebec. Near the wharf is Fraser's Hotel. It is about eight miles from the station. The building is excellent, and the drives in the vicinity are interesting. At a short distance from it is

KAMOURASKA,

a delightful village, having hotels and houses to be let during the season, to suit the visitor. Every convenience can be had in the way of bathing, and the surrounding country is charming.

RIVIERE DU LOUP,

or Fraserville, is at the junction of the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways. At one time, it was the fashionable resort of pleasure-seekers, but other places have put it in the shade. It is however, a pleasant village, and every accommodation can be had. At the distance of about six miles is

CACOUNA,

the Saratoga of Canada. About twenty years ago travellers were taken from the steamer in boats, and met while in the shallow water by hay carts and other nondescript vehicles, by which they gained the shore, and had to put up with such accommodation as they could find. Now a magnificent hotel, with all the modern improvements, adorns the centre of the village, while many minor ones and boarding houses are scattered far and near, and beautiful villas and elegant mansions are everywhere to be seen. The Cacouna of old has disappeared, and a brand new one has taken its place. The beach is within easy walk of the village, and the bathing is unsurpassed, being of a more bearable temperature than that of the North Shore, where the cold is penetrating. There are, besides, various fishing grounds within a few miles, which greatly reward the sportsman.

METIS.

At about ninety miles below Cacouna is the village of Metis, rapidly becoming a fashionable resort. The last few named places are on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, and can be reached by the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways, or by steamer.

TADOUSAC.

At the mouth of the Saguenay is the village of Tadousac, a favorite summer resort, and where Lord Dufferin passed a great part of his time. Here also is the first church built in Canada.

RIVER SAGUENAY.

There is probably nothing grander than a sail up the River Saguenay. On each side are the towering and precipitous cliffs, while beneath roll the dark waters of this mysterious river, which partakes of a gloomy and almost hideous character. One might imagine himself on the river Styx, and when now and again a seal is seen to appear on the surface, one reverts to Dante's Inferno, and dreams that a lost soul is plunging in the dark river. No one should miss a sail on this wild stream. Ha! Ha! or Grand Bay is a beautiful expanse of water 60 miles from the mouth, and ten miles south of Chicoutimi.

MURRAY BAY,

or Malbaie, is about ninety miles from Quebec, on the North Shore. There are three localities, Murray Bay proper, Pointe au Pic and Cap à l'Aigle, all centres of attraction to those who wish to escape the heat of summer and enjoy salt water bathing. There are, in the vicinity, seve-

ral sheets of water famed for their trout, and at an easy distance.

LES EBOULEMENTS

is another summer resort, also on the North Shore, at about seventy miles below Quebec. Earthquakes are frequently experienced here, and the country is extremely hilly.

Tadousac, the Saguenay, Murray Bay and Les Eboulements are reached by steamers, which leave Quebec three or four times a week.

THE RIVER JACQUES CARTIER.

Proceeding by the Q., M., O. & O. Railway, the visitor reaches the beautiful River Jacques Cartier, so famed for its salmon fishing. The scenery of this river is charming, and since the construction of the railway the country is being ornamented by fine villas. The name of the village on the river is St. Jeanne de Neuville. At about twelve miles distance is the village of St. Raymond, on the River St. Anne, in which are multitudes of trout. At a short distance from St. Raymond is Lake St. Joseph, famous for its black bass and lunge fishing. There are other lakes and rivers in the neighborhood, where excellent fishing can be had. On the road to Three Rivers are several flourishing villages, among which may be mentioned St. Bazile, Portneuf, Deschambault, St. Anne de la Parade, Batiscan and Champlain.

THE SHAWENEGAN FALLS.

At about thirty miles from Three Rivers, on the St. Maurice River, are the beautiful Falls of Shawenegan, which will shortly be reached by the Piles branch of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway, and a visit to which will amply repay the tourist. They are one hundred and twenty feet in height.

QUEBEC AND GOSFORD RAILWAY.

By the construction of the Quebec and Gosford Railway, which may be soon expected, the higher waters of the Jacques Cartier River will be reached, where splendid partridge and snipe shooting can be had, and in winter caribou and moose hunting.

LEVIS AND KENNEBEC RAILWAY.

Along this line of railway are many delightful villages, among which may be mentioned St. Anselme, St. Marie, and St. Joseph, affording charming summer retreats, which are rapidly being taken advantage of.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. D. Marsh—Service commences (Morning) 11.00, and (Evening) 7.00. Wednesday, 8.00 p.m. McMahon street, U. T.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY (Church of England)—Right Rev. Bishop Williams, D.D., and Rev. G. V. Housman, M.A., Rector.—Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, and (Evening) 7. Garden street, U. T.

CHALMERS FREE CHURCH—Rev. W. B. Clark. Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, and (Evening) 7. Head of St. Ursule street, U. T.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. Mr. Fraser—Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, and (Evening) 7. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. Corner McMahon and Palace streets, U. T.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. R. P. Duclos—Service commences (Morning) 10.30, and (Evening) 7. St. John street, without.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Leroy Hooker—Service commences (Morning) at 11 o'clock, and (Evening) at 7 o'clock. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. Friday (prayer meeting), 7.30 p.m. Corner S. Stanislas and Dauphin streets, U. T.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Church of Scotland) Rev. J. Cook, D.D.—Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, and (Evening) 7. St. Andrew street, U. T.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH (Church of England)—Rev. Charles Hamilton, M.A., Rector. Service commences (Morning) at 10.30 o'clock, (Afternoon) at 4, and (Evening) at 7. St. John street, without.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (Church of England)—Rev. A. A. Von Iffland, Rector. Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, and (Afternoon) 4. Sillery Heights, Cap Rouge Road.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Mariners' Church of England)—Rev. T. Richardson—Service commences (Morning) at 10.30 o'clock, and (Evening) 7. Champlain street.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH—(Church of England)—Rev M. M. Fothergill, Rector—Service commences (Morning) 10.30 o'clock, (Evening) 7. St. Valier street, St. Roch.

TRINITY CHURCH—(Church of England)—Rev. J. S. Sykes, Port Chaplain—Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, (Evening) 7. Seats all free. St. Stanislas street, U. T.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

- CHURCH OF THE CONGREGATIONISTS—Rev. Ph. Lessard—Service commences (Morning) 6.30 o'clock, and 9.30 ; (Afternoon) 2 o'clock and 4. Corner of St Joseph and Caron streets, St. Roch.
- CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—Rev. Mr. Cazeau—Service commences (Morning) 6.30, (Evening) 5. Lachevrotière street.
- CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES—Rev. Mr. Cote—Service commences (Morning) 6.30. Notre Dame street.
- CHURCH OF SISTERS OF CHARITY—Rev. Mr. Bonneau—Service commences (Morning) 6, (Afternoon) 4. Corner Richelieu and Glacis streets.
- CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. Mr. Sache—Service commences (Morning) 6.30, (Evening) 5. Corner D'Auteuil and Dauphin streets, U. T.
- GENERAL HOSPITAL—Rev. L. Hamelin—Service commences (Morning) 6, (Evening) 2.
- HOTEL DIEU—Rev. Mr. Beaulieu—Service commences (Morning) 6, (Afternoon) 2.
- NOTRE DAME—Rev. Jos. Auclair—Service commences (Morning) 9.30, (Afternoon) 2.30 Market Square, U. T.
- SEMINARY CHURCH—Rev. Mr. Tetu—Service commences (Morning) 8.30. Near the French Cathedral.
- ST. JEAN BAPTISTE—Rev. P. Plamondon—Service commences (Morning) 9.30, (Afternoon) 2 and 7. St. John street, without.
- ST. PATRICK'S—Rev. J. Henning, C.S.S.R.—Service commences (Morning) 10, (Evening) 7.30. McMahon street, U. T.
- ST. ROCH—Rev. F. X. Gosselin—Service commences (Morning) 9.30, (Afternoon) 2. St. Joseph street.
- ST. SAUVEUR—Rev. Father Grenier—Service commences (Morning) 9.30, (Afternoon) 2. Boisseauville.
- URSULINES—Rev. G. Lemoine—Service commences (Morning) 6.15, (Afternoon) 2.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Executive Department,	-	St. Louis Street.
Treasurer's Office,	- - -	" "
Secretary's	" - - -	Mount Carmel Street.
Crown Land Department,		St. Louis Street.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,	- - - -	Champlain Street.
Custom House	- - - -	Custom House Wharf.
Cadaastre Office,	- - -	St. Anne Street.
Registration Office,	- - -	" "
Weights and Measures	-	" "
Inland Revenue,	- - - -	20 St. James Street.
Supervisor of Cullers' Office,		Sault-au-Matelot.
Public Instruction Office,	-	St. Louis Street.
Quebec Exchange,	- - -	Arthur Street.
Quebec Harbor Commissioners,	- - - -	122 Dalhousie Street.
Government Immigration Office,	- - - -	Champlain Street.

BANKS.

Bank of British North America (Branch),	
124 Peter Street.	
Bank of Montreal (Branch),	
corner of Peter and Arthur Streets.	
Banque Nationale,	- - - - 77 Peter Street.
Quebec Bank,	- - - - - 110 Peter Street.
Stadacona Bank,	- - - - 72 Peter Street.
Union Bank of Lower Canada,	
54 St. Peter Street.	

Quebec Notre Dame Savings Bank :

Head Office, 77 Peter Street.

Branch 23 John Street (within).

" " 197 St. Joseph St., St. Roche

" " Levis.

Union Savings Bank, 9 St. Louis Street.

Merchants' Bank (Branch), Levis.

THE COURTS.

Court of Queen's Bench, - - St. Louis Street.

Superior Court, - - - - - " "

Circuit Court, - - - - - " "

Vice Admiralty Court, - - - " "

Police Court, - - - - - " "

Recorder's Court, - - - - - " "

CONSULATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—John Laird, St. Peter, 113.

BELGIUM.—A. Joseph, St. Peter, 4.

CHILI AND PERU.—John Laird, St. Peter, 113.

DENMARK.—G. T. Pemberton, consular agent, St. Peter, 139.

FRANCE.—Albert Lefaivre, Couillard, 22.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Chs. Pitl, Dalhousie, 61.

MONTEVIDEO.—C. P. Champion, St. Peter, 66.

NETHERLANDS.—C. J. Johnsen, St. Peter, 125.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.—Wm. A. Schwartz, Dean's building, St. Peter, 161.

PORTUGAL.—F. Carbray, consul; G. T. Pemberton, acting consul, Commercial Chambers, St. Peter, 139.

SPAIN.—Son Excellence Monsieur le Comte de Premio-Real, consul general for the Confederation of Canada, and British and French possessions in North America, St. Ann, 57.

ITALY.—G. T. Pemberton, consular agent, St. Peter, 139.

UNITED STATES.—Hon. J. S. Wasson, Des Carrières, 10.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM QUEBEC.

	MILES.
Ancienne Lorette, from French Church.....	8
Plains of Abraham	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Spencer Wood.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mount Hermon Cemetery.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Col. Rhodes' Farm.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cap Rouge, by St. Foy Road.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " " St. Louis.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Foy Church.....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Drive round by St. Louis and St. Foy Roads.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lake Calvaire.....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lorette and Falls.....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lake St. Charles.....	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lake Beauport.....	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chateau Bigot or the Hermitage.....	8
Montmorenci Falls and Natural Steps.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ —9 $\frac{1}{4}$
L'Ange Gardien.....	11
Chateau Richer.....	16
St Anne, by boat.....	20
" road.....	25
Falls of St. Anne.....	28
Island of Orleans.....	4
The Forts of Levis, No. 1, from G. T. R. Station, Levis.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Forts of Levis, No. 3, from No. 1, about	2
Chaudière Falls, by rail from G. T. R.....	8
Pont Rouge, Jacques Cartier River, by rail	25
Shawenegan Falls, Three Rivers, road . . .	78
Three Rivers, by boat or rail.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM QUEBEC. 77

Montreal, by boat.....	159
Les Eboulmens.....	73
Murray Bay.....	85
Tadousac, boat.....	133
Rivière Ouelle, boat.....	75
Kamouraska, boat.....	88
Rivière du Loup, boat.....	110
Cacouna, boat.....	116
Metis, boat.....	208
Father Point.....	185
G. T. R. Ferry.....	1
Levis Ferry.....	³ / ₄
Rivière du Loup by rail.....	119

TARIFF FOR CARTERS.

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CALECHE.

From any place to any other place within the City limits :—
1 person, 25 cts. ; 2 persons, 40 cts. If to return, add 50 per cent. to the above rates. When the drive exceeds the hour, hour rates to be charged.

By the hour, for the first hour :—1 person, 50 cts. ; 2 persons, 60 cts. ; for each additional hour : 1 person, 40 cts. ; 2 persons, 50 cts.

WAGON.

From any place to any other place within the City limits :—
1 or 2 persons, 50 cts. ; 3 or 4 persons, 75 cts. If to return, add 50 per cent. to the above rates. When the drive exceeds the hour, hour rates to be charged.

By the hour, for the first hour :—1 or 2 persons, 75 cts. ; 3 or 4 persons, \$1 ; for each additional hour : 1 or 2 persons, 50 cts. ; 3 or 4 persons, 75 cts.

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES.

From any place to any other place within the City limits :—
1 or 2 persons, \$1 ; 3 or 4 persons, \$1.50. If to return, add 50 per cent. to the above rates. If the drive exceeds the hour, hour rates to be charged.

By the hour, for the first hour :—1 or 2 persons, \$1 ; 3 or 4 persons, \$1.50 ; each additional hour : 1 or 2 persons, 75 cts. ; 3 or 4 persons, \$1. Provided always that the rate per day of 24 hours will not exceed \$10 : \$5 for caleche, \$7.50 for wagon, or \$10 for a two-horse vehicle.

Fractions of hours to be charged at pro rata hour rates, but not less than one quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds the hour.

Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff rates from midnight to 11 A.M.

The tariff by the hour shall be applied to all drives extending beyond the City limits when the engagement is commenced and concluded within the city.

BAGGAGE.

For each trunk or box carried in any vehicle, 5 cts. ; but no charge shall be made for travelling bags or valises which passengers can carry by the hand.

ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

On page 10, in line 31, read "13th" for 14th.

On page 14, in line 9, read "forty-five" for fifty-five.

On page 15, in line 19, read "\$900,000" for £5,000,000.

On page 68, in line 3, read "\$900,000" for \$15,000,000.

On page 72, after Congregational Church read "Rev. E. C. W. McColl," for Rev. Mr. Fraser.

On page 75, after Belgium, read "Louis Bols, Consul-General, Augusta Liebert, Chancellor, 5 Dauphin Street"; after France, read "Charles R. Desilles, Chancellor, 10 Des-Carriers Street." After United States, read "J. N. Wasson, 92 Peter Street."

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This Hotel is well known to the travelling public, having been established for many years. Its proximity to the Post Office, the Courts of Law, the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, the Platform and Public Gardens, is among the many *desiderata* which it possesses. Parties visiting the Ancient Capital will find in it home comforts, splendid apartments, and a first rate table; all at moderate charges.

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Department of Crown Lands.

QUEBEC, 23rd January, 1879.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, by Order-in-Council, dated the 20th JANUARY instant, to add the following clause to the Timber Regulations :—

All persons are hereby strictly forbidden, unless they may have previously obtained a special authorization to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands or from his Agents, to settle, squat, clear or chop on Lots in Unsurveyed Territory, or on Surveyed Lands not yet open for sale, or to cut down any merchantable trees which may be found thereon, comprised within the limits of this Province, and forming portion of the locations granted in virtue of licenses for the cutting of timber thereon ; said timber being the exclusive property of the holders of said licenses, who have the exclusive right to enter actions against any person or persons who may be found violating this order.

F. LANGELIER,

Commissioner of C. L.

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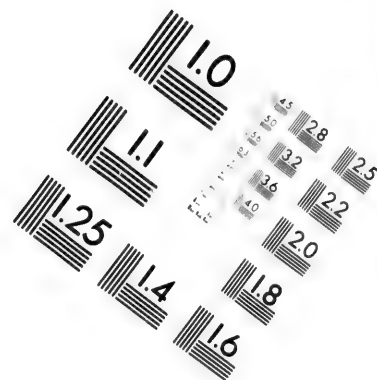
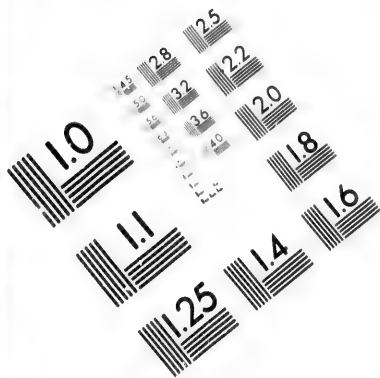
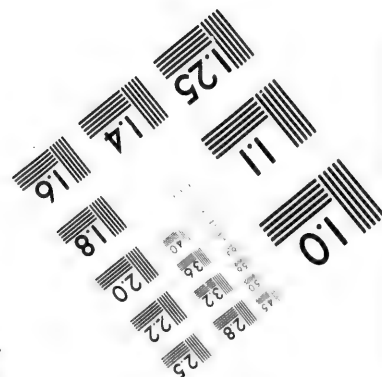
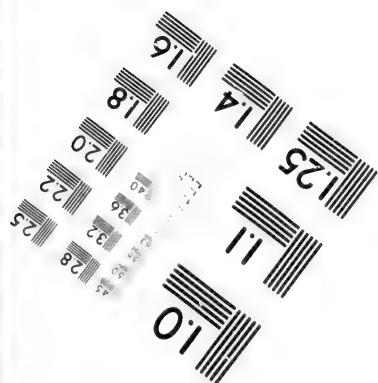
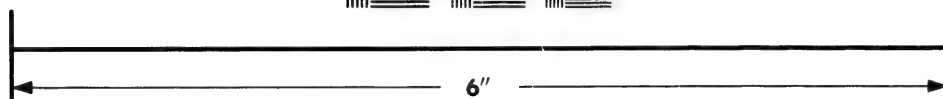
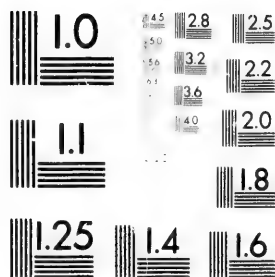
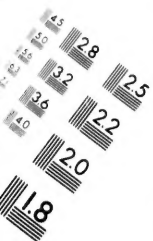


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